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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 22ND, 1905.

We can but admire the ability of Baron K. SUYEMATSU to take "into calm and dispassionate consideration" matters which inspire us, who are less interested than he, with mixed feelings akin to humiliation and rage. Ridicule, logic, proof upon demonstration, and demonstration upon proof, have been advanced to cope with an unmitigated nuisance; and its continuance proves that it is not due to a general ignorance and thoughtlessness (else would it have gone from us) but that it is due to a universal recognition of the advantages of hangb. But with such an example as that set by Baron SUYEMATSU in his letter to the Times of Nov. 18, let us approach the missionary nuisance once more in something like to the spirit which made him say, "I feel that the risk I incur of giving offence is comparatively a trifling thing, when compared with the good that may follow an impartial ventilation of this truly important matter." Unhappily, the mischief lies in the failure to reach a mutual standard of importance. There are those who believe the life to come so important that it justifies the overlooking of practices that tend to make this life unbearable. It is not to these we must appeal; but to the people who can realise that to day is a bit of eternity, and that it is worth while preventing those who are over anxious about to-morrow from spoiling our to-day with their intolerable and intolerant impertinences. Baron SUYEMATSU, striving for well-authenticated accounts of the causes of certain features of the recent

riots in Tokyo, quotes the Rev. JULIUS SOPER, a missionary who, after investigations, said, "The preaching of the young men from the Gospel Band (of which the Rev. J. NAKADA is one of the leaders) at this time of intense excitement was the occasion of this outburst of feeling against these places of Christian worship, and not the direct cause. It is unfortunate that preaching was carried on in the Asakusa Park, one of the strongest Buddhist sections of the city, at this time." Just how "unfortunate" it was may be gathered when Baron SUYEMATSU points out that "what is here described as 'Asakusa Park' consists in reality of the precincts of a large and famous Buddhist temple, somewhat similar to the Canterbury Cathedral and its courtyard, only somewhat larger." The Rev. Mr. SOPER—we are not responsible for the rev. gentleman's name—admitted that it was unfortunate his young men should have chosen such a venue just at that time; we presume that were Buddhist or Shinto propagandists to choose the courtyard of Canterbury Cathedral at any time for their demonstrations it would be resented as a little more than "unfortunate." Baron SUYEMATSU says the occasional—he will not say frequent—infringement of the missionaries is greatly deplored by thoughtful persons in Japan. So it is in China; and it is now high time that steps were taken in the direction of something more practical than mere deplored. But to stick to this dignified Japanese remonstrance, which we hail as timely and amply justified—no one will deny that "persons who may be in the position of uninvited guests in another man's house are bound to exercise the utmost tact and seek by every means in their power to prevent any misunderstanding." Baron SUYEMATSU is afraid "there are many who do not, and never will," and he decries possibilities. He mentions the case of an English clergyman who wrote to him "that there was to be found in England a collection of sacred writings collectively called 'The Bible,' and that its English was classical and good, and that, if I should like it, he would make me a present of a copy." He comments, "If it is possible for an educated person to form an idea of this sort in the very heart of the civilized world, one may well be tempted to speculate on what goes on far away in the distant Orient between over-zealous missionaries and people of the common class." There was also the case of two young Christians who invaded the garden of his villa at Karuizawa, a favourite idling place for missionaries in the hot weather, and who, when spoken to by him about 'cutting down green branches from his favourite trees, were "not in the least sorry or ashamed" but most arrogantly told him the branches were required 'for the House of God.' He also deals with the famous letter by Bishop AWAJI, and neatly hints that the episcopal meekness and humility is not quite up to pattern, in "the general attitude he assumes towards Japan—essentially that of tutelage." He asks, "Can it, by any conceivable stretch of courtesy, be considered that the writer of such a letter for publication in a daily journal, circulated in the country wherein he resides—a letter in which phraseology of the irritating kind that I have quoted is employed—is a tactful and discreet leader of the missionary undertakings of the Church of England, though his intention may be good?" And so concludes, "It is most essential, in my opinion, that those who are in positions of authority in religious matters should take the utmost care in the selection and discipline of men to serve as missionaries, and to recall those who, by lack of judgment or displays of intolerance, show themselves as being unfit to occupy positions of so great responsibility." As, in the nature of such a business, no carelessness in selection could possibly eliminate the constant recurrence of over-zeal, something more seems needed. We would make it a condition in admitting missionaries that they should provide their blessings, but wait for those who want them to ask for them. The commercial traveller in trade seems to be a necessary nuisance; the commercial traveller in religion is a fire-brand, an impertinence, and a common danger.

A general meeting is to be held on January 3rd, to enrol members and elect officers for the Hongkong Horticultural Society. An advertisement will appear several days before to remind those interested of the place and time.

It is announced that Madame Violet D'Cruz will shortly appear at the Theatre Royal, where she will give the Calcutta public the opportunity of hearing the highest note yet reached by the human voice. —Statesman, November 23.

The Council of the National Rifle Association have decided that the N.R.A. ordinary Third Class Target shall be the present Government Third Class Target with the addition of a 5-inch invisible central to count as a Bulls-eye, the remainder of the 12-inch Bulls-eye to form the inner, Maggie 24 inches. Outer remainder of target. The dimensions of the Second Class Target will remain as at present.

We have received three calendars from Messrs. H. Price and Co., wine merchants, 12 Queen's Road. One, retailed by the firm themselves, is a handy little desk or wall calendar with moveable dates, suitable for any year; another, advertising D.C.L. whisky, is a neat wall calendar with a view of the River Leven; and the third is a dainty desk calendar published by T. and F. Martell, of Cognac, for whom Messrs. Price and Co. are agents.

The following have been chosen to play for the Hongkong Football Club in the Rugby match against Mr. Limpeny's team at 4.30 p.m. this (Friday) afternoon. The Club will play in colours. C. T. Costigan (Back). L. C. Larmour, T. E. Pearce, A. O. Long and C. B. Down (Three quarters). C. W. Preshaw and R. J. Blackburn (Halves). E. C. Hall, J. Hanron, P. C. Murray, A. F. Hickman, J. P. McGilivray, E. Rogers, S. C. Vickers and H. F. Chard (Forwards).

The following notification has been received from the Government of Madras.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the regulations under the Venetian Sanitary Convention be imposed at all uninfected ports of the Madras Presidency against arrivals from Hongkong, Intimation having been received that there have been four cases of plague at that place since 27th October, 1905.

If there is no administrative rule in the local Post Office with regard to the "date stamping" of post-cards, there ought to be. We have received a postcard only half covered with writing; but of that writing the vital figures are obliterated by the legend: "Victoria, Hongkong, 7 a.m. 21 Dec. 05." There was vacant space sufficient for nine such impressions; but the careless official picked out the one inch that ought to have been left alone. The usual custom, if it be not a rule, is to respect the business side of a postcard. It is a courtesy due to the public.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 21st December.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS FEGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

AN INDIAN MURDER.

The trial of the three Indians for the murder of a fellow countryman was resumed. Prior to the opening of the court the judge and jury proceeded to the hut in question on the Yang King wharf, inside which a shot was fired by way of experiment.

The case for the prosecution was not concluded till midday. The defence set up was that the witnesses for the prosecution were mistaken in identifying the three prisoners as having crossed to Sau Shai Po on the night in question.

Mr. Calhoun partly opened his case and two witnesses were called for the defence.

The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, addressing the jury, said that at first sight the case might appear to have been one of foul murder, but the prosecution had not presented the case so as to exclude the possibility of accidental death. Speaking of their visit to the hut that morning he argued that there were no evidences of preparation for the crime there, that the place was small, and that people on the other side could look through the crevices. All that showed there was no deliberate attempt to commit murder, and furthermore there was no evidence of a scaffold. No one would be as stupid as to plan a murder in such a confined place, while the presence of so many boats and people in the neighbourhood was against any theory of deliberate planning. He contended that robbery was not the motive for the crime, because the deceased gave his money to the accomplice of the steamer to keep for him, and a ring which he had was not taken away; neither was hate the motive for the crime, as all the men were on good terms.

The jury were absent for one hour and three-quarters and returned a unanimous verdict of NOT GUILTY and the three prisoners were discharged.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

CLAIM FOR RENT.

In the action in which the Robinson Piano Company sued H. Price, lately currying on business as a wine and spirit merchant at 12 Queen's Road Central, under the style of H. Price and Co., to recover the sum of \$375 being one month's rent of the eastern part of the ground floor of Connaught House, judgment was given for defendant with costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CANTON LEPER FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Canton, December 18th, 1905.

Please acknowledge the following contribution to the Leper Fund, and oblige yours truly,

ANDREW BEATTIE.

Shameen Community per Mrs. Russell and Mrs. Moorhead ... \$172.00.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

NATIONAL STRIKE IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, 21st December.

The national strike in Russia begins to-day. The Government is powerless.

ANOTHER TARIFF WAR.

LONDON, 21st December.

A Tariff war between Germany and the United States is threatened.

THE DISSOLUTION.

LONDON, 21st December.

Parliament will be dissolved on January 5th.

HANDSOME BEQUESTS.

LONDON, 21st December.

The late Mr. Fooney has left £50,000 to Birmingham institutions.

PRIZE FIGHT.

LONDON, 21st December.

O'Brien beat Fitzsimmons in thirteen rounds.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE ATTEMPT ON THE SULTAN OF TURKEY'S LIFE.

LONDON, 19th December.

After a public trial, a Belgian named Joris, and three Armenians, have been condemned to death for complicity in the attempt on the life of the Sultan of Turkey, by bomb throwing, in July last.

THE SHANGHAI KIDNAPPING CASE.

LONDON, 19th December.

The Times regards the decision of the Ministers at Peking, in surrendering the prisoners concerned in the Shanghai kidnapping case, as scarcely politic, and that it can hardly fail to encourage Chinese aggressiveness.

THE JAPANESE PRISONERS OF WAR.

LONDON, 19th December.

The Cambrian and the Vancouver have sailed from Hamburg, conveying the repatriated Japanese war prisoners.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

20th December.

SANTA CASA DA MISERICORDIA.

It is rumoured that the Government is going to appoint a committee to take charge of the affairs of this institution. True or not, it is an unnecessary proceeding.

DEATH OF AN EX GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

News was received here last week of the death of the Conde de Payos dos Arcos. The late count came to Macao as Governor soon after the terrible cyclone in September 1874, and did much to alleviate the sufferings of the victims of that memorable storm, which nearly destroyed the whole city of Macao. He worked hard also to repair the damage, and was responsible for many subsequent improvements; in Macao. Payos dos Arcos was Portuguese Minister in various courts in Europe and was at one time in Rio de Janeiro.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.

On Sunday next (Christmas Eve) there will be a party at the Club de Macao for the children of the members. There will be refreshments and dancing followed by the disclosing of the Christmas Tree. This entertainment ought to be an annual fixture.

SWIMMING IN BOMBAY.

FEAT OF ENDURANCE BY PARSEES.

A large number of persons visited the Victoria Swimming Baths at Bombay on the 12th November, to witness an exhibition of endurance in the water by the brothers Framroz and Dady Ghollwalla. It had been advertised that the swimmers would, after entering the water, swim for ten hours, keeping up an average of thirty strokes a minute. One of the conditions was that they were not to partake of any food or drink during the period of their swim. The men, who were medically examined prior to essaying their self-imposed task, were not oiled or in any way prepared, and on entering the water they commenced their swim in strong fashion at some 26 strokes to the minute. This feat of endurance had been accomplished, and they met with quite an ovation on leaving the water.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy called in at the baths during the course of the day, and at the conclusion of the swim Mr. H. P. J. Jamsetjee made a short speech on the metazoological and complimented the brothers on their day's swimming.

THE KING EDWARD HOTEL.

An era in the history of the King Edward Hotel was marked yesterday by the formal opening of the fine new block of buildings which will now constitute the hotel proper, the older portion being now described as the annex. No one will gainsay that the building just opened occupies a striking place in the architecture of the principal thoroughfare of the city. It is one of which the proprietors, Messrs. Dorabjee and Co., may well be proud, and with the attractive exterior supported by all that spells comfort and convenience for visitors they may anticipate that the hotel has a successful future. Built on the Praya reclamation on very expensive foundations—on piles 40 feet long and cement concrete—the new hotel is one of the highest erections in the vicinity. It has six storeys and the height from pavement to roof is 105 feet, the flag staff rising other 24 feet. Its style of architecture is known as the French Renaissance, and the work so admirably designed by Messrs. Leigh and Orange, the architects, has been accomplished with most satisfactory results. There is a granite basement lined with water-tight material to keep out the tides. Above is the ground floor, 24 feet high, consisting of semi-circular arches borne on white granite piers and blocked columns, the spandrels being filled in with moulded plaster ornaments of restrained design. A Roman Ionic colonnade runs through the first and second floors and shorter columns carry the intermediate floor. The three upper floors are designed with rusticated piers and with spayed shafts engaged. The top floor forms an arcade or loggia with bold overhanging corners in steel and concrete which serve to keep the rain off the entire front, while the usual flagstaffs adorn each of the corners. The entrance from Des Vieux Road is by a circular porch carried on two granite moulded columns, with Ionic caps. Some comment has been made locally about this corner, and critics will doubtless be pained to learn that there were constructional reasons for not putting a tower there as originally intended; moreover it was considered better to give greater space in the street, and as the angle lent itself to the convenient placing of fire places, these were inserted.

An inspection of the interior shows commodious rooms, furnished in good taste, and arranged with a view to securing the greatest measure of comfort and convenience. The woodwork consists chiefly of panelled teak, and the *tout ensemble* is pleasing. The bath rooms are equipped with the latest design in baths and are tiled, and modern appliances are used in other conveniences.

On the ground floor are the office and bar room, the first floor being occupied as a dining room which is capable of accommodating about 200 guests. In this room there are fine portraits of the King and Queen. The second floor has a billiard room, reading room, smoking room, writing room, private dining room, ladies' tea and cloak rooms, all tastefully furnished; while on the three upper stories are the bedrooms, well lighted and airy. The whole is fitted with electric light, and telephones are on each floor.

The kitchens are interesting by reason of the up-to-date methods and apparatus seen there. There are separate kitchens for cooking vegetables and preparing pastry, and a new patent cooker has been introduced. The servants' quarters show every regard to sanitary requirements. Another feature worth mentioning is that all the ventilating boards are backed with copper wire gauze to keep mosquitoes and other insects out of the floor.

The annex is now used for bedroom accommodation, with the exception of the front portion let as a bank, and the old dining-room converted into a bar.

Yesterday a large number of friends and patrons visited the new premises and partook of the hospitality of the proprietors, who were the recipients of many kindly expressed sentiments for the prosperity of the new house.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Thursday, 21st December.

BEFORE HON. CAPT. L. A. W. BARNES-LAWRENCE, R.N. (MARINE MAGISTRATE).

DISOBEYING HARBOUR MASTER'S ORDERS.

L. Rocha, assistant Inspector of Junks, charged Kong Po, master of junk No. S. 302 H, with unlawfully disobeying the orders of the Harbour Master in the waters of the Colony on the 8th instant.

L. Rocha, sworn, said he received instructions to board the defendant's junk to see whether he was carrying an excess of ammunition. He informed the defendant that he would make an examination of the vessel the same day. When he went to inspect the junk he could not find her as she had left the harbor. Yesterday he found her alongside the Praya at West Point and arrested the master.

Further witnesses corroborated the last. Mok Kam Tsuen said he was in charge of the junk, but was not the master, and was not aware of the order given.

At this stage the court was adjourned while the master was sought, and on his appearance Mr. Rocha identified him as the man to whom he had given the order.

Kong Po admitted this, but said he disobeyed because the passengers he had on board would not wait.

His Worship inflicted a fine of \$2 and cautioned him.

POLICE COURT.

Thursday, 21st December.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

A WRONG ANCHORAGE.

Twenty-five sloop owners were charged with anchoring their craft at Causeway Bay on Wednesday night.

They were each fined \$3.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MELBOURNE (ACTING SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

AN EXTRADITION PROBLEM.

The case was called on in which Mr. Cheong Kai was charged with larceny within the jurisdiction of China.

Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, instructed by the New York Life Insurance Co. as counsel, and Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the defendant.

Mr. Stephens applied for a remand, as he was awaiting the arrival of witnesses from Canton and Shanghai.

His Worship—I don't know that I have power to hear you, Mr. Stephens; this is an extradition case.

Mr. Grist—Mr. Stephens must either represent the Chinese Government, or watch the case on behalf of the New York Life Co.

Mr. Stephens—I am not appearing for the Chinese Government.

His Worship—In the recent extradition case of Wong Ka Cheung the Chief Justice gave a decision from which I think the Chinese Government can be represented in the Police Court; but you cannot make a private prosecution.

Mr. Stephens—You will find the information made on behalf of the New York Life Co.

Mr. Grist—To whom?

Mr. Stephens—To the Magistrate.

Mr. Grist—We have nothing to do with an information here addressed to a Magistrate. This is a warrant issued on the application of the Chinese Government.

Mr. Stephens—I was informed at the Colonial Secretary's office yesterday that a warrant is about to issue. This is a case of larceny at Canton.

His Worship—Well, it is an extradition case.

Mr. Stephens—Yes, and the information came down from the Viceroy to the Police. On the particulars supplied detectives ascertained the whereabouts of the defendant and arrested him. He came here to evade the case made out against him in the American Consulate at Canton.

His Worship—I must grant a remand, as I have not power to hear the case until I have the Governor's warrant, and that has not appeared.

Mr. Stephens—If the warrant is not issued it is about to be issued.

His Worship—At present I have nothing before me.

Mr. Stephens—The defendant was arrested by the police and admitted to bail in the sum of \$500.

Mr. Grist—Arrested on a charge.

Mr. Stephens—On a charge and on information filed by Mr. Cornhill.

Mr. Grist—No information has been filed in this Court. The warrant was granted on the application of the Chinese Government. On the information filed in this Court I believe the magistrate refused to grant a warrant.

His Worship—The magistrate has power to issue a warrant.

Mr. Grist—The New York Life Co. has not power to issue a warrant in an extradition case. The application must be by the Government of China.

His Worship—I don't agree with you. Under Section 8, a magistrate may issue a warrant on such information as would justify it, but before the hearing of the case the Chinese Government would have to apply for the extradition.

Mr. Grist—But a man cannot be sent back to China without an application from the Chinese Government.

His Worship—Nor can the case be heard.

Mr. Grist—Quite so, and the man cannot be kept under arrest.

His Worship—He is out on bail.

Mr. Grist—But he cannot be kept under arrest without being charged. At the present time there is no case from the Chinese Government.

Mr. Stephens—I would ask your Worship to adjourn the case for a fortnight.

Mr. Grist—His Worship has no power.

His Worship—The arrest ought first to be proved by the prosecution. I should like to see the warrant and information, and will have to remand the case.

Mr. Grist—The Chinese Government must prosecute, and until someone comes forward who is entitled to prosecute on their behalf, there is no case against the defendant.

His Worship—If the Chinese Government are not represented, the police take the matter up.

Mr. Grist—Even if they do they cannot send the man back to China without an application from the Chinese Government.

Mr. Stephens—I understood from the C.S.O. yesterday that the Viceroy of Canton had applied for the defendant's extradition.

His Worship—The Governor is aware that this man has been arrested. If he has been arrested on warrant, immediately after the magistrate issues it he reports the matter to the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Stephens—That has been done. I think if Inspector Hanson was before your Worship he could explain.

His Worship—We must prove the arrest first. Put in the warrant and information, then I will adjourn the case. Meantime you might consider your position, Mr. Stephens. I am afraid there cannot be a private prosecution, but you can watch the case on behalf of your clients. I don't think I have power to remand the case for more than eight days, and the Chinese Government ought to send the papers down within that time.

Mr. Grist—Six days have already elapsed, your Worship, and it is only about 24 hours by steamer from Canton. I have no objection, however, to an adjournment for a week.

His Worship—Very well. The case is remanded for a week.

Mr. Stephens—With regard to bail, I hardly think \$500 is sufficient.

Mr. Grist—I object to my friend making any application; he is out of court.

His Worship—Bail is allowed as before.

GAMBLING AND ATTEMPTED BIBEERY.

Chan Lum was charged with gambling with orange pips, and with attempting to bribe a taking with a view to influencing his conduct as a public servant.

Inspector Gourlay prosecuted, and Mr. R. A. Harding (of Messrs. Ewens, Hurston and Harding) appeared for the defendant.

On hearing the evidence His Worship discharged the defendant on the first count, and fined him \$10 with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment on the second.

THE ELECTION.

MR. POLLOCK HEADS THE POLL.

At the City Hall yesterday afternoon the three candidates for the prospective vacant seat in the Legislative Council, caused by the retirement at the end of the year of Sir Paul Chater, addressed the unofficial Justices of the Peace. They were Messrs. H. E. Pollock, K.C., H. W. Slade and E. A. Hewett.

Mr. F. A. HAZELAND presided over a large attendance which included the following:—Messrs. A. F. Arculi, F. A. Arjane, A. Babington, G. M. Bain, H. E. Bamji, J. Barton, J. M. Beck, H. W. Bird, D. E. Brown, H. T. Butterworth, Chan A. Fook, Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G., Chan Sin-ki, Duncan Clark, D. W. Craddock, W. A. Cruickshank, W. Dauby, W. H. T. Davis, A. Denison, A. Forbes, Fung Wa Chuen, W. H. Gaskell, L. Gibbs, F. D. Goldard, A. G. Gordon, C. H. Grace, C. S. Gubby, S. Hancock, G. M. Harston, E. A. Hewett, Ho. Fook, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., A. S. Hooper, T. F. Hough, Ho Tsin-tsun, E. J. Hughes, Henry Humphreys, Rev. F. T. Johnson, E. S. Ka-doria, Lau Chu Pak, Lau Wai Chuen, D. R. Law, L. S. Lewis, Alex. Mackenzie, C. W. May, E. W. Mitchell, H. N. Mody, A. G. Morris, G. C. Moxon, J. Orange, E. Osborne, G. W. F. Playfair, H. E. Pollock, K.C., W. H. Potts, E. A. Ram, A. H. Rendie, A. Rumlajn, E. W. Rutter, W. J. Saunders, C. R. Scott, Hon. Mr. R. Shevan, A. H. Skelton, H. A. W. Slade, M. W. Slade, J. R. M. Smith, Dr. F. O. Steadman, Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart, M. Stewart, A. G. Stokes, Dr. J. H. Swan, H. E. Tomkins, G. L. Tomlin, Tsung Sa Kai, A. Turner, In Lai Chue, J. Y. V. Vernon, Wah Leon, Hon. Mr. Wai Yuk, H. P. White, J. B. K. Whittall, W. H. Wickham, E. C. Wilford, Wong Kam Fuk and A. G. Wood.

The CHAIRMAN at the outset explained the purpose for which the meeting was called, and indicated the procedure to be followed. He had received three nominations—Mr. E. A. Hewett, proposed by Mr. A. G. Wood, seconded by Mr. E. W. Mitchell; Mr. H. E. Pollock, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart, seconded by Mr. Playfair; Mr. H. W. Slade, proposed by Sir Paul Chater, seconded by Mr. J. K. M. Smith; and asked if there were any other nominations.

There being none forthcoming, The CHAIRMAN said he would be glad if the three candidates would agree as to the order in which they should speak.

Mr. HEWETT remarked that they had a rare in the Chamber of Commerce that the candidates should address the meeting in the order that their nominations had been received.

Mr. POLLOCK did not think that rule was binding on the meeting, and he proposed that he should address the meeting last.

The Hon. Mr. GERSHOM STEWART seconded. The vote was being taken when it was intimated that the other two candidates were agreed that Mr. Pollock should speak last.

Mr. Slade then agreed to speak first.

Sir PAUL CHATER, on rising from his seat was greeted with loud applause. In proposing Mr. Slade, he said:—Gentlemen, We are here to-day to elect a representative of the Justices of the Peace to the Legislative Council of this Colony, and in proposing to you, as I have now the pleasure to do, Mr. H. W. Slade, I feel that no words from me are necessary to recommend him to your suffrages, since he is well known to you, having been a resident of the Colony for the past seventeen years as a member, and for some years past as the head, of one of the oldest established firms in the Colony. Mr. Slade is largely interested in the commercial welfare of the Colony, and has an extended experience therein, holding as he does a seat on the directorate of some of our leading public companies; he is chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Union Insurance Society of Canton, and a member of committee of the Chamber of Commerce. He is, moreover, a resident in the true sense of the word not liable at a moment's notice to be transferred to other scenes; the life of Hongkong is his life; its welfare his welfare; and I feel sure that if you elect him you will have elected one who can safely be trusted to work for the interest of the Colony with untiring zeal and ability. I beg therefore to propose to you Mr. H. W. Slade (applause).

Mr. SMITH said he was sure all had heard with great regret that Sir Paul Chater had decided to retire from the Council. Had he allowed himself to be persuaded to stand again, the speaker was certain that he would have returned with acclamation, for he had proved himself right worthy of the honour and distinction, and had been a most able, energetic and popular representative, not only of the Justices of the Peace, but of the whole community. Instead of seeking re-election, however, he had proposed Mr. H. W. Slade to fill the vacancy, and had shown in a very convincing way that he could not have put forward a more suitable successor. Not only was Mr. Slade a resident of many years' standing, but his whole future business interests were centred here, so that he was intimately concerned in all that affected the general welfare, prosperity and development of the Colony. He knew of none amongst them of whom it could be more truly said, that the interests—present and future—of the Colony were his interests; neither did he know anyone in a better position to follow a free and independent course in the Council Chamber, and, if elected, he would apply himself to public affairs in an earnest, vigorous and conscientious spirit. He was the sort of man they wanted, and the speaker hoped they would send him there.

Mr. SLADE said that when Sir Paul Chater approached him sometime back and told him he did not intend to seek re-election, and asked the speaker if he would be willing to be nominated, he felt very diffident about it, but Sir Paul represented the case to him, and on speaking to one or two other gentlemen, the impression was that it was a very desirable thing that the new representative should, if possible, be a person in a similar position to himself, namely, a business man. For that reason he was before the electors. It seemed to him that every one, when he considered a particular question, did so from his own standpoint, a lawyer looking at it from a legal point of view, and the property owner from the point of view as to whether the value of property would be affected. As head of a firm here, his interests were entirely coincident with the interest of all other merchants, and the knowledge he had gained in business would enable him to consider how proposals were likely to affect the commercial prosperity of the Colony. Again, as a director of certain banks here, other interests were brought closely under his notice, such as the important question of property. All matters which in any way affected the values and interests of property, from the experience he had gained in his connection with public companies, he could give an opinion on. As regards the Colony's shipping interests, there again he had experience which would enable him to look at it from a proper point of view, both in his own business and as Lloyd's agent here. He had no connection outside the Colony which would in any way bias his opinion. On the question of finance he would be able to give a better opinion than the others, as a merchant's opinion was likely to be of most value, and he thought he would be better able to consider how a proposal should be brought forward which was likely to affect the prosperity of the Colony. He could assure the electors that if they elected him, his best efforts would be used to furthering their interests in the Council.

Mr. WOOD had much pleasure in proposing Mr. E. A. Hewett. He had been sufficiently long and well known to the electors for them to know his qualifications.

Mr. MITCHELL seconded the proposal. He did not think a better man could be found to represent them.

Mr. HEWETT said he would like in the first place to cordially endorse, as he was sure they already had done, the great regret the Justices of the Peace of this Colony experienced by the retirement of Sir Paul Chater after so many years representing that important body (applause). It was usual on such an occasion as that for the candidate who came before them to make some remarks as to his qualifications, and to state his views. He had the audacity to offer himself as a candidate because he believed that his past experience had fitted him for the important position which he sought. It was 28 years since he had first arrived in the colony, and during that period he had been a resident here for ten years. With the exception of two brief visits home, he had spent the rest of that time in China or Japan. But having regard to Hongkong as his destination he had always kept well in touch with all that was passing here. He did not wish to wave a red rag before bulls—he did not wish to suggest they were bulls—but he felt he must refer to the five years' municipal experience which he had had in Shanghai, and he should perhaps remind them of what that experience amounted to. It meant the control of a large police force of 800, a large volunteer force, a volunteer fire brigade, a municipal gas, a complete works department, sanitary and medical departments, a form of regulations which were practically the equivalent of our local ordinances, and all questions, great and small, including also extensive finance, which must relate to an important community representing 8,000 Europeans and 400,000 Chinese. For two years he had been on the Hongkong Sanitary Board, and for many years he had been closely connected with educational establishments, both here and elsewhere. He had served on the governing board of Queen's College and on the board of the Diocesan School. Moreover he had been closely connected with the various Chambers of Commerce in the leading ports of this part of the world, and he considered that he was fairly entitled to assert that he had obtained a very varied and extensive experience which must be of very great use in whatever position he occupied. In his own business, and in his association with the Chamber of Commerce it had been his business to make himself acquainted with all questions affecting the interests of Hongkong; such as the Kowloon railway, the fiscal question, the water supply, the sanitary question and the numerous questions which must arise in such an important community as this. With regard to the fiscal question he had been fortunate when on his recent visit home to express what he believed to be the view of the colony on that subject. It had been urged that he did not properly represent Hongkong, but he failed to understand how such a suggestion could apply to him. It was 61 years since the P. and O. Company first dispatched a steamer to Hongkong, and so long as that company existed, so long must their interests be closely bound up with Hongkong, whose growing importance was an every-day occurrence. For very nearly 30 years he had been in the employ of the P. and O., and he intended—with luck to serve them for another 30 years. If it were vouchsafed to him, he hoped in that considerable period to devote his attention to promoting the interests of Hongkong, whether he happened to be resident here or not (cheers). He had heard a rumour the other day to the effect that he was going home, but he wished them to understand that

he was true to his word and would not appear before them that day. He had only just returned from a visit home, and he hoped to spend many days in Hongkong before going home. They were all busy men, and their first thoughts were taken up by their business. He possibly had as much leisure as most men, and he could assure them that public work being his hobby, he gladly seized any opportunity of working for what he believed to be the public good. That being so, if they did him the honour to elect him as their representative to the Legislative Council, he could assure them that his time and strenuous endeavours would be devoted to the furtherance of the interests which he was sure they all had at heart (applause). He came before them as an entirely independent candidate. He had actually the temerity to come forward on his own initiative. As he had said, it had always been his desire to work for the public good. The rule he had set before himself in public positions which he had filled, was to do, without fear or favour, the greatest good for the greatest number (applause). He did not seek that position for the honour which it conferred, but he came forward honestly believing that he was qualified to fill it. If they elected him he would do what he believed to be his duty in looking after their interests to the full (cheers).

The Hon. Mr. GERSHOM STEWART said his duty that day sat lightly on him, as the candidate whom he recommended them to elect to the position, Mr. H. E. Pollock, was already well and favourably known to them (applause). The interest which had been evinced in the election and the attendance there that day were sufficient answer to those who held the opinion that they were so engrossed in the pursuit of money or the pursuit of pleasure that they had no time to take any interest in their public affairs when they had the opportunity of so doing (applause). Three gentlemen had offered themselves for election that day, all of high character and recognised ability, but as it was impossible for three men to occupy one seat the invidious process of making a selection was forced on those present. He thought they owed a debt of gratitude to the three gentlemen for their public spirit in coming forward (applause). He felt sure he expressed their views when he said that the defeated would share with the victor, whoever he might be, the respect and esteem of their fellow citizens (cheers). It was not for him, situated as he was, to enlarge on the sterling qualities of the two gentlemen towards whom he was in temporary opposition; but to enlarge upon the good points of the candidate whose claims he advocated. Mr. Pollock's record was well-known to all in the Colony, and his work would speak for itself. He was a recognised authority at the Sanitary Board, and he had already had several years' experience on the Legislative Council. He was for a number of years acting Attorney General, and as the temporary representative of the Chamber of Commerce he was a most useful critic of any laws laid upon the table. It might be said that his being a lawyer was somewhat of an objection against his representing a body such as theirs, but his answer was that the exercise of his profession brought him into contact with their commercial life at all points, and should any necessity arise for obtaining special advice on any particular subject, he was sure the expert opinion of the Colony would be placed at his disposal. The fact that he was connected with no particular branch of commerce seemed rather in his favour as he would be able to hold the scales with justice when any particular trade was affected by legislation. They all felt great regret that Sir Paul Chater was not going to represent them again. The Council would be much poorer for the loss of his mature wisdom and ripe experience, and he would ask those present to think—in a place like this where it was difficult to obtain continuity—would it not be wise to fill the place of their veteran by a tried and trained veteran. They had in Mr. Pollock a trusty knight who had carried himself well in many a combat. Where he had had to draw the sword in contention he had wielded it with vigour. That sword was there, keen of edge, of tried temper, reliable as ever. It was ready to their hand if they chose to wield it. Let them think well before they threw it down to take up an untried weapon. There was an old proverb that a bird in the hand was worth two in the bush, and he would remind them that when they had a good and tried man willing to serve them they might go further and fare worse. He thought it was right, and the other candidates showed their sense of fairness in the matter in allowing Mr. Pollock to speak last, because he would have been at a disadvantage in so far that when he entered the electoral field the harvest had already been gathered by an early and energetic canvasser on the part of those who opposed him. He appeared in the field somewhat in the position of a gleaner. When he started, he got encouragement, and when the votes came to be counted they hoped his sheaf would be as large, or even larger, than those who got there earlier and gathered in the corn (applause). All who believed that the best way of obtaining satisfactory legislation was to pass it through the crucible of free discussion, he would ask to remember that when any question arose in the future requiring argument, the debating power of the unofficial side of the Council would be much strengthened if they sent Mr. Pollock forward as their representative, (applause) as he had proved himself a skilful debater and a fearless critic. He had much pleasure in proposing that Mr. Pollock was a fit and proper person to represent the Justices of the Peace in the Legislative Council of this colony (cheers).

Mr. PLAYFAIR seconded. He did so with the greatest pleasure because it was his firm conviction that Mr. Pollock was a long way the best of the whole three (laughter). He (the speaker) had represented them himself, and he knew the experience that was necessary. He felt certain they would be doing the right thing in electing Mr. Pollock (cheers).

Mr. POLLOCK said he was sure a great many would sympathise with him in the fact that he was the last candidate in the field. When he mentioned his candidature to certain gentlemen they told him they were very sorry, but they had already promised their votes, being under the impression that there were only two candidates. He hoped those who promised their votes somewhat prematurely, under an erroneous impression, would consider the altered circumstances and see fit to reconsider their decision. He was sure all deplored the retirement of Sir Paul Chater, and thought he was correct in saying that when Sir Paul informed some of them of his retirement, he also told them that he proposed to nominate Mr. Slade as his successor, but the speaker was quite sure that he should have Sir Paul with him in the principle of a fair and open field for everybody (hear, hear). Such a principle had been the corner stone of our Empire, and one of the bulwarks of our commercial success. He did not intend to address the electors on the subject of personal qualifications, but as the others had done so, he should set his views before them. It seemed to him that the two most important qualifications of a representative of the Colony on the Council were: firstly, that he should be accustomed to public speaking, and secondly, that he should have some knowledge of the proper and correct method of drafting laws, and especially that he should be a competent man to judge of the effect proposed legislation was likely to have upon the commercial and other interests of the colony. It was true that in commercial matters he could not claim the expert knowledge possessed by Mr. Slade; neither in shipping matters could he claim a knowledge such as Mr. Hewett's. But if ever he found himself in any difficulty whatever regarding these subjects he would at once ask the advice of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and he was quite sure from his previous experience of them, when he had the honour of being their representative on the Council, such advice would at all times be most freely afforded. He would next pass a few remarks on certain subjects which should be pressed home upon the Government and the Council. In the first place it seemed to him that there was a necessity for increased vigour in the prosecution of public works (hear, hear). The completion of the new Post Office was urgently required; so also was the increase to the water storage (applause). Another point which required attention was the question of surfacing of roads; he was quite sure no one was satisfied with their condition when the weather was anyway moist. He would also direct attention, if elected, to the necessity for increase of the efficiency of fire extinguishing appliances, and would urge that an arrangement should be made to by which this Colony, when the number of cases of plague drops should be declared to be no longer infected (hear, hear). Another thing urgently required was the provision of a new and much larger typhoon shelter. All knew what occurred directly the red signal was hoisted; Chinese sampans, junks and cargo boats rushed into the bay too limited accommodation at Causeway Bay for fear of being crowded out, and the whole of the shipping was a standstill. Such a matter required to be urgently remedied. They would have perhaps noticed that quite recently the Government had abolished the trust for the resumption of unsanitary properties. A scheme was inaugurated by Mr. May some time ago for laying aside some of the revenue for this purpose. He considered it most proper that that trust should be continued, and was wholly opposed to the action of the Government in abolishing it. There should not be the smallest difficulty in procuring the necessary money for such a needed improvement. Another very important point which to a certain extent was connected with sanitation, was the question of the Government instructing Chinese tenants in this Colony in the principles of sanitation and cleanliness in their homes. A great deal was heard of the prosecutions of tenants for breach of the law, but surely it was better to bring home to them the importance of cleanliness rather than bringing such prosecutions, the importance of which they could not appreciate. There was no use in saying that a back courtyard was to be opened up to the sky if the tenant did not understand the necessity of keeping it open. With reference to the Kowloon-Canton railway, if elected he would, to the best of his power, urge the speedy construction of that much needed work; because he felt convinced that it was necessary that we should be in touch with the markets of China if this Colony is to safeguard and secure the proud and eminent position which it now holds. If the electors should honour him with their confidence, he purposed at all times to promote the public interests of the Colony (applause).

The ballot was then proceeded with, the result being as under:—
Mr. H. E. Pollock ... 40 votes
Mr. H. W. Slade ... 23 votes
Mr. E. A. Hewett ... 20 votes
Mr. Pollock briefly returned thanks, and the voters departed.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The M.M. str. *Polynesian*, with the next French mail, will leave Saigon on Saturday, the 23rd inst. at 9 a.m. for this port.

The L.G.M. str. *Sachsen*, which left here on the 22nd ult. at noon, arrived at Genoa on Tuesday at 8 p.m.

The str. *Monica* sailed from Shanghai yesterday, and is due here on the 24th inst.

The E. A. Co. str. *Siberian* left Singapore on Thursday, 21st, and may be expected here on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

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Hongkong, 14th December, 1905.

[1896]

DOCK CHARGES AT SINGAPORE.

The following figures from Singapore may afford interesting comparisons to local ship-owners:—

Discharging transhipment cargo and reshipping same at the wharf:—
Inward stavedorage per ton ... \$0.30
Wharfage inward per ton ... 0.55
Wharfage outward per ton ... 0.45
Outward stavedorage per ton ... 0.30

\$1.60 per ton
From time cargo has been removed from ship's hold till same has been reshipped.

Discharging transhipment cargo to lighters in the roads:—

Inward stavedorage per ton ... \$0.20
Lighterage per ton ... 0.40—0.60
Outward stavedorage per ton ... 0.20

\$0.80—\$1.00

From the above it will be seen that the charges by Tanjong Pagar are close on 100 per cent. above the cost the same work can be done for in the roads.

If the cargo is destined for a Singapore merchant and has to be delivered into Singapore itself, the expenses will work out as follows:—

Ships expenses	Consignee expenses
Stavedorage ... \$0.30	Ree. from lighters, ... \$0.20
Wharfage inward 0.55	Ree. from lighters, ... \$0.20
per ton ... \$0.20—1	B'cart hire to town not less than ... \$0.30—
per ton \$0.85	per ton \$1.0 to \$1.80

To the Consignee expenses come another 3) cents for storing in Godown, etc., discharging into lighters in the roads.

Ships expenses. Consignee expenses.
Stavedorage per ton ... \$0.20
Lighters per ton 0.40 0.60 etc. ... \$0.25-35

\$0.60-0.80 per ton \$0.25-35

PHILIPPINE RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

The *Cablenews* of December 16 publishes the following telegram.

Washington, December 15.—The bids handed in for the construction of railroads in the Philippine Islands, were opened at the War Department this morning at 9 o'clock. In the presence of Secretary of War Taft, Governor General Wright, Colonel Edwards of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Commissioner Forbes and representatives of the competing bidders. Three big bids were received, for the construction of the whole or part of the lines proposed. While no official announcement has been made, the best bid received is no doubt, that of the Speyer Syndicate, who already own a controlling interest in the Manila and Dapitan railroad.

Their offer is to build altogether 425 miles, and this they are willing to do without requiring any guarantee from the government of interest on their investment. By the act of Congress passed last session the Commission was authorized to offer to guarantee interest at not exceeding 5 per cent, for not over 30 years, on the actual cost of the construction. The Speyer Syndicate has sufficient faith in the future of the islands to waive this guarantee entirely, and to invest their money expecting a sufficient return from the operation of the lines.

Their bid excepts from the lines planned for these in Samar and Leyte, where they do not care to bid at present on account of their disturbed conditions in the past.

NO REDRESS AT INTERNATIONAL LAW.

In some remarks last year, we anticipated a recent announcement by the Japanese Government. There would seem to be no redress for the men whose ships and other property were seized and destroyed by the Russians during the war. The Japan Shipowners' Association recently presented a petition to the Government regarding the compensation for loss sustained by the parties whose property was destroyed by the Russians, contrary to the usages of the law of nations. The views of the Japanese authorities in the matter, as published in the Press, are that legally speaking Russia must be held responsible for loss resulting from unlawful acts on her part. But the principles embodied in international law have no such compulsory power as the laws of a country, and therefore if the Power interested fails to voluntarily discharge its obligations nobody can compel it to do so. Moreover, no stipulations are made in the Treaty of Peace as to compensation of like nature, and therefore it would be very difficult to open negotiations afresh with Russia in this connection. According to precedent in Europe, the Government to which the aggrieved parties belong pays some solatium to the latter in such cases, but even this would be impossible at present, as the Government has no fund from which to make the necessary disbursement.

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Hongkong, 8th December, 1905. [2706]

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GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"PYRRHUS".....	On 2nd January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"SAINT BEDE".....	On 2nd January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"PATROCLOS".....	On 9th January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"ANTENOR".....	On 16th January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"OCEANIC".....	On 23rd January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"KINGHOW".....	On 30th January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"ACHILLES".....	On 6th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"PELEUS".....	On 13th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"ALCINOUS".....	On 20th February.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
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AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP.....	"IDOMENEUS".....	On 16th January.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP.....	"PAKLING".....	On 23rd January.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP.....	"STENTOR".....	On 30th January.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP.....	"SAINT BEDE".....	On 13th February.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP.....	"PATROCLOS".....	On 20th February.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP.....	"ANTENOR".....	On 27th February.

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SHAWMUT.....	9,606	E. V. Roberts.....	Wednesday, January 24th

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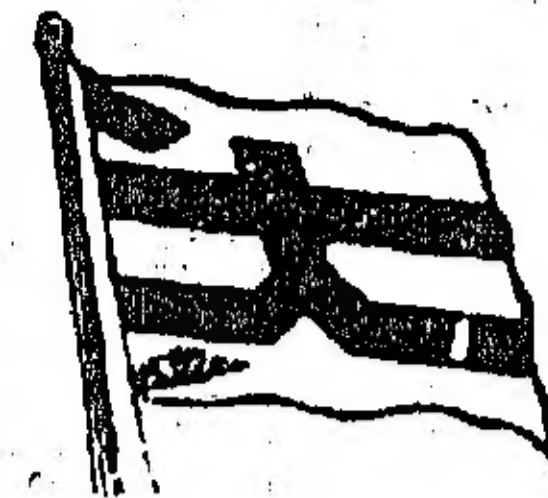
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FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOI.....	"DAIGI MARU".....	SUNDAY, 24th Dec. at 10 A.M.
TAMUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOI.....	"DALIN MARU".....	SUNDAY, 31st Dec. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW AND AMOI.....	"ANPING MARU".....	THURSDAY, 4th Jan. at 10 A.M.
AMOI AND FOCHOW.....	"FRITHJOF".....	WEDNESDAY, 27th Dec., at 10 A.M.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with electric light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office
at No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1905.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1906.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &C.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO NEW YORK.

Steamers to	Leave	Connecting Steamers	Due at	Due at
COLOMBO	HONGKONG	from COLOMBO to	MARSEILLES	PLYMOUTH
		(Brindisi)	(2 days earlier)	(1 day later)
ARCADIA.....	7000 Tons	BRIANNIA.....	7000 Tons	Friday
DELHI.....	8000 Tons	MOLAVIA.....	10000 Tons	Mar. 10
DONGOLA.....	8000 Tons	MONGOLIA.....	10000 Tons	Mar. 21
DELTA.....	8000 Tons	MOULTAN.....	10000 Tons	Apr. 7
OCEANA.....	7000 Tons	MARWORA.....	10500 Tons	Apr. 13
				Apr. 27
ARCADIA.....	7000 Tons	VICTORIA.....	7000 Tons	May 5
DEVANHA.....	8000 Tons	HIMALAYA.....	7000 Tons	May 20
DONGOLA.....	8000 Tons	INDIA.....	8000 Tons	June 3
				June 17

Passengers change steamers at Colombo, and those for Brindisi transfer also to the Express
Mail Steamer at Port Said.

Accommodation in the connecting steamer from Colombo is arranged in Hongkong at times
of booking.

In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following—

INTERMEDIATE (non-transshipment) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON.

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Due at
	HONGKONG	SINGAPORE	LONDON
† JAPAN.....	about	about	about
SUMATRA.....	Feb. 14	Feb. 23	Mar. 31
NUBIA.....	Mar. 28	Mar. 9	Apr. 14
† JAVIA.....	Mar. 28	Mar. 9	Apr. 14
† FORMOSA.....	Apr. 11	Apr. 20	May 26

These Steamers call also at Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and at Malta or Marseilles.

† "JAPAN," "CEYLON" and "FORMOSA" carry only First Saloon Passengers.

For Passage apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1905.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
and LOGGERS.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES
IN EAST AND WEST INDIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH.....	WEDNESDAY ... 3rd January
GNEISENAU.....	WEDNESDAY ... 17th January
ROON.....	WEDNESDAY ... 31st January
PREUSSEN.....	WEDNESDAY ... 14th February
ZIETEN.....	WEDNESDAY ... 28th February
PRINZESS ALICE.....	WEDNESDAY ... 14th March
BATERN.....	WEDNESDAY ... 28th March
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD.....	WEDNESDAY ... 11th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH.....	WEDNESDAY ... 25th April
SACHSEN.....	WEDNESDAY ... 9th May
PRINZ HEINRICH.....	WEDNESDAY ... 23rd May
ROON.....	WEDNESDAY ... 6th June
PREUSSEN.....	WEDNESDAY ... 20th June
ZIETEN.....	WEDNESDAY ... 4th July
OLDENBURG.....	WEDNESDAY ... 18th July
BATERN.....	WEDNESDAY ... 1st August
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD.....	WEDNESDAY ... 15th August
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH.....	WEDNESDAY ... 29th August

ON WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of JANUARY, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship
"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH," Captain Malchow, with MALES, PASSENGERS,
SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 1st January. Cargo can
be received at the Agency's Office until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 2nd January, and Parcel
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than 50 lbs.
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELOHRES & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1905.

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.

THE Steamship

"COULSDON."

Captain Henry, will be despatched for the
above ports on or about TUESDAY, the 2nd
January.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1905.

2734

FOR NEW YORK

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

With liberty to call at Malabar Coast Ports.

THE Steamship

"HUDSON."

Captain J. Burnett, will be despatched as above
on or about the 15th January.

For Freight or other information apply to

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

Oriental Freight Department,
Hotel Marjorie.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1905.

2836

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIPANAS.	JAVA	Second half of December	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	Second half of December
TJIMAHU.	JAPAN	First half of January	JAVA PORTS	First half of January
TJILIWONG.	JAVA	Second half of January	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	Second half of January
TJILATJAP.	JAVA	Second half of January	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	First half of February

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a
limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland-Indies ports on
through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

HEAD AGENCY OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1905.

Telephone No. 375.

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUS-
TRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

PL M O U T H N D L O N D O N

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL,
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"CHUSAN."

Captain H. W. Keenrick, R.N.R., carrying His
Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for
Bombay on SATURDAY, the 30th December,
at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the
above ports in connection with the Company's
s.s. Victoria, 6,522 tons, from Colombo.
Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is
assured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable all cargo for France, and
Tea for London (under arrangement) will be
transhipped at Colombo into the mail steam-
er proceeding direct to Marseilles and London;
other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed
from Bombay by the s.s. Persia, due
in London on 10th February.

Parcels will be received at this Office until
4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1905.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ALGOA, British str., 4,897, A. Lockett, 17th
Dec.,—San Francisco via Portland, Tacoma
17th Oct. and Moji 12th Dec. Flour and
General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

ANAPA, British str., 2,250, J. M. Williamson,
17th Dec.,—Moji 11th Dec. Coal.—Died-
well & Co.

ANPING, Chinese str., 1,159, J. Warwick, 15th
Dec.,—Shanghai 12th Dec. General.—
Chinese.

APENSADE, German str., 611, Uldrup, 19th
December.—Tamsui 17th Dec. General.—
Jensen & Co.

BANGKOK, German str., 1,237, E. Klummit,
5th Dec.,—Bangkok 22nd Nov. Rice.—
Chinese.

BROUW, Dutch str., 817, (E. E. Birkholm,
27th Nov.,—Manila, 24th Nov. Ballast.—
Sander, Wierler & Co.

CARL MEZELL, German str., 984, G. Cor-
nead, 13th Dec.,—Chefoo 8th Dec. Ballast.
—East Asiatic Trading Co.

CATHART, APCAL, British steamer, 1,730,
General, 19th Dec.,—Singapore 13th Dec.,
General.—David Sassoon & Co.

CHINA, Austrian str., 3,353, A. Levy, 20th
Dec.,—Trieste 22nd Nov. and Singapore
12th Dec. General.—Sander, Wierler & Co.

CHIYUN, Chinese str., 1,174, Chas. Stewart,
8th Dec.,—Shanghai 15th Dec. General.
—Chinese.

CRANLEY, British str., 2,334, W. E. Steel, 20th
Nov.,—Kuching 16th Nov. None.—
Gibb, Livingstone & Co.

DAONE, Norwegian str., 983, O. Abraham, 2nd
Dec.,—Chefoo 24th November, General.—
Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.

DAIGI MARU, Japanese str., 840, Tagami, 20th
December.—Tamsui, Amoy and Swatow
19th Dec. General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

DE H. J. KLABE, Norw. str., 691, H. E. Larsen,
18th Dec.,—Iloilo 14th Dec. Sugar.—
Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.

ELBERG, Norwegian str., 825, E. Flanagan, 1st
Nov.,—Chefoo 25th Nov. General.—Sims-
on & Co.

ELISABETH RICKMERS, German steamer, 997,
Botsfah 6th Dec.,—Bangkok 25th Nov.
Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

EMPRESS OF CHINA, British str., 3,043, R.
Archibald, R.N.R., 19th Dec.,—Vancouver
27th Nov. and Shanghai 18th Dec. Mail
and General.—C. P. R. Co.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Christmas Cards (if prepaid at Printed Matter rates) must be posted either in an unfastened envelope or in a cover which can be easily removed for the purpose of examination, without breaking any seal or tearing any paper or separating any adhering surfaces. Covers may be secured with string.

Cards in closed envelopes with notched ends or corners cut will be taxed as letters.

The best method of sending cards is to enclose them in an envelope with the flap turned in.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day have been declared public holidays. On Christmas Day the Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. until 9 a.m. There will be no delivery and one collection as on Sundays. In the event of the French Mail arriving from Europe, the Post Office will open for one hour after the mail is sorted.

On Boxing Day the Post Office will remain open until the French Mail for Europe is dispatched at noon.

On New Year's Day the Post Office will be closed except from 8 a.m. till 9 a.m. There will be one delivery of letters and one collection as on Sundays.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the holidays.

The *Edinburgh*, with the French mail of the 14th November, leaves Saigon on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 9 a.m. and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 26th inst. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on 21st October.

The American Mail ex. s.s. *China* has been transferred at Kobe to the s.s. *Chongha*, which is expected to arrive here on Sunday, the 24th instant.

A Mail for MACAO, is despatched per s.s. *Winchit*, on week-days at 5.00 p.m. On Sunday the mail for Macao is closed at 8.00 a.m.

Mails for CANTON, SAMSHUI and WUCHOW are closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. and at 6.00 p.m. On Sundays the mails are closed at 9 a.m.

Mails for NANTAO, SANBU, KONGMOON, KUMCHUK, SAMSHUI, and WUCHOW are closed every weekday, at 5 p.m. On Sundays the mails are closed at 9 a.m.

No mails are despatched to these places on Saturday evenings, unless previously notified.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

FOR	PER	DATE
Yap, Sipu, Huk, Ponape, Kusaie, Jaluit, Butaritari, Taiwan, Ocean Island, Nauru, and Sydney	Germany	Friday, 22nd, 11.00 a.m.
Macao	Hongkong	Friday, 22nd, 1.15 p.m.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Yokohama	Friday, 22nd, 2.00 p.m.
Bangkok	Bangkok	Friday, 22nd, 3.00 p.m.
Ponape and Shanghai	Ponape	Friday, 22nd, 3.00 p.m.
Kobe and Nagasaki	Kobe	Friday, 22nd, 3.00 p.m.
Manila	Manila	Friday, 22nd, 4.00 p.m.
Manila	Manila	Friday, 22nd, 4.00 p.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Singapore	Saturday, 23rd, 1.15 p.m.
Shanghai	Shanghai	Saturday, 23rd, 3.00 p.m.
Shanghai	Shanghai	Saturday, 23rd, 3.00 p.m.
Shanghai, Amoy and Tientsin	Shanghai	Saturday, 23rd, 3.00 p.m.
Shanghai and Bangkok	Shanghai	Saturday, 23rd, 3.00 p.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Singapore	Sunday, 24th, 9.00 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Singapore	Monday, 25th, 9.00 a.m.
Yokohama and Kobe	Yokohama	Tuesday, 26th, 1.15 p.m.

EUROPE, &c. INDIA VIA TUTTICORIN. Letters 11.00 to 11.30 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents. (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

MASSACHUSETTS. Printed Matter and Samples. Registration, 10.00 a.m. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 a.m.)

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO. (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.)

MASSACHUSETTS. Printed Matter and Samples. Registration, 10.00 a.m. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 a.m.)

TO-DAY.

The Zorrilla Musical Comedy Co., City Hall, 9 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sale, Toys with Sweets & Chocolate, &c., Sales Rooms, Mr. V. I. Rem, 2.30 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2 1/4
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2 1/4
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	258 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	264
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	210
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	50 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	51
ON HONGKONG.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	153
Bank, on demand	153 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	153 1/2
Bank, on demand	153 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	71 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	72 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	100
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos	141
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	7 p.m.
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	12 p.m.
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	14 p.m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	14 p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	14 p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—Bank's Buying Rate	0.65
ON CANTON.—100 tins, per tin	51.50
BAR SILVER, per oz.	80 1/2

on Wednesday, the 27th Dec.

The E. & A. str. *Empire*, from Australasia, ports, left Port Darwin on the 18th Dec. for Manila and this port.

The str. *Salsuma* sailed from New York, the 6th June.

The Boston Tow Boat Co.'s str. *Lynx* arrived at Yokohama on the 2nd inst.

The Boston Co.'s str. *Shawmut* sailed for Seattle on the 8th Dec. for Hongkong via usual ports.

The C.N. str. *Tatzenau*, from Australasia, port, left Sydney on the 11th Dec., and is due here on the 5th Jan.

The C.P.R. str. *Albion* left Vancouver Monday, the 11th Dec., p.m., for Hongkong via usual ports of call.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL

Nov. 28th.—*Alisia*, Indramayu, Benarty, R. chon, Sydney, Japan. Dec. 1st.—*Loucheux*, R. chon, Sydney, Japan. *Pygmaus*, R. chon, Pak Ling, Yokohama. *Matopo*, 8th.—*Petroc*, Chingpo, Kweichow, Rhenania, Pera, St. B. 12th.—*Amalia*, Sumatra, Ricerade, Lionghoon, Roon, Liberia. 15th.—*Antenor*, Bendalrig, B. 17th.—*Maclean*, Suez, Sotora, Glenarou, S. S. Seneagambia, 18th.—*Calcedonio*, Sambia.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

Dec. 19th.—*Borussia*, Albenqa.